

SPRING STYLES**Beauty, Simplicity and Fashionable**

The American woman who seeks to combine smartness and distinction, will find that her wants have been considered. We display a sufficient diversity of models to satisfy the most discriminating tastes.

We are showing some models as McCreery & Co., Joseph Horne Co., and Coffman & Bear, of Pittsburgh, at 25 per cent less than you would pay them.

Patronize your home town. You are cordially invited to call and inspect our display of models.

NEWMAN'S

THE FASHIONABLE WOMAN'S SHOP,
Fourth Street. Eight Years at Empire Building.

PREFERS

(Continued from page 1.)

\$25,000, leaving an outstanding indebtedness amounting to \$2,149,000. Add to this outstanding indebtedness the appropriation made for that part of the biennial period covering 1917, which amounts to \$2,447,000 making a total of the two last amounts of \$4,596,000, plus the transfer to the general school fund, to take care of the deficit in that fund, (in keeping with Acts, 19—) \$490,000, and we will have an outstanding indebtedness of \$4,996,000, to which can be applied the state's available resources or revenue for 1917, which will amount to \$2,325,000, leaving an outstanding liability amounting to \$2,671,000. Take from this liability \$858,608.09. Deduct from this ten per cent of the \$2,671,000 which represents the appropriation bill amounting to \$2,330,000 for 1916 and \$2,447,000 for 1917, and the \$850,000 appropriations outstanding for the last biennial period from the deficit of \$2,671,000, would leave \$2,039,000. Take from the remaining deficit the items vetoed in the appropriation bill which

The Court of Last Resort.

Around the stove of the cross roads grocery is the real court of last resort, for it finally overrules all others. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been brought before this court in almost every cross roads grocery in this country, and has always received a favorable verdict. It is in the country where man expects to receive full value for his money that this remedy is most appreciated. Obtainable everywhere.—Advertisement.

totals \$585,408.09, will still leave a deficit of \$1,230,391.91 over and above any available revenue.

"So it can plainly be seen that if I have erred at all in my veto prerogative, it has been on the side of permitting to go uncared for a liability above the state's revenue income. I did this, after mature deliberation, for the reason that I felt your honorable body would conclude that it was necessary to provide for some method to raise revenue other than is at present available to the state."

Discusses Revenue Question.

After discussing the state's financial condition the message takes up the question of revenue, calling attention to the duty of the legislature to provide sufficient funds and if that cannot be done, it is suggested that the appropriation bill of the regular session be reconsidered and curtailed to come within the state's revenues.

"It seems to me," says Governor Hatfield, "that the methods which should have your serious consideration are: First, the taxation of privilege, excise, income or production; last, and certainly the one least desirable, the direct tax, going back to the old iniquitous method that was copied by us from the mother state and which she in turn acquired from across the sea and which she discarded as far back as 1902 for the new and modern method based upon classification of properties."

"It will take an additional five cents to the already authorized ten cent direct levy to take care of the present liabilities in appropriations, recently made by your honorable body, together with the outstanding liabilities, as pointed out in both of my messages to you at the regular session of the

legislature. This amount, if you deduct the appropriations already passed, ten per cent will cover and permit the state to go along with its administration duties and liquidate all liabilities for the ensuing biennial period, but if additional appropriations are made, new revenue is imperative."

Great Good for People.
"Revenue for state purposes should be derived entirely from license, privilege and franchise taxes. The value of untenable properties should not be taxed upon the same basis as other classes of property. There is no class of property within our state that pays as high rate of taxation as do our banking institutions. My idea, of course, in advocating privilege, license and other methods of taxation in my message on taxation and finance, was to do away with the direct method of taxation of lands, etc., as far as it applied to state purposes. As I pointed out in my message on finance, a just classification of the different classes of property and the elimination of the old direct method will result in great good for the people of the state and assure greater sources of revenue based upon equitable methods. Not only will it do this, but it will insure that that class of people who are opposed to paying their equitable part of the tax burdens, known as 'tax dodgers,' will have no avenue of escape under the system. It will also guarantee a greater influx of capital and of greater magnitude than has been experienced heretofore. This has been the result of the adoption of the classification method in other states, and why should we not profit by their experience?"

"I would regret very much to see the levy for state purposes raised beyond the ten cents now imposed. To do so would be a reversal of the policy upon which the state entered some ten years ago, and which was to eliminate the levy upon property for state purposes entirely."

Not a Fair Method.

Governor Hatfield cites the report of the tax commissioner of 1902 as against the direct tax and declares that such a method cannot be fair and equitable when different valuations are placed on property by the assessors of the various counties, the small property owner usually getting the higher valuation in proportion to the amount of property he owns. The executive takes the view that "money invested in a home should not bear the same rate of burden as the money invested in an enterprise that requires a large expenditure of public money on its account." Real estate, he says, pays an unequal proportion of taxes as compared with personal and intangible property, because it cannot be assessed. The small home, he points out, is assessed at its full value because the tax ticket will not be large, but the mansions worth thousands are assessed at a lower proportion, the same being true of the personal property of the small property owner. All those things, he says, condemn the ad valorem system, and "every cent added to a levy for state purposes, based upon such assessments, is a compounding of injustice and inequality among taxpayers."

Republican Promises.

The governor declares inequality for the classification of property for taxation, declaring that it, as well as the abolishing of the direct state tax, are Republican promises. Governor Hatfield opposes the pro-

posed increase in corporation charter tax, fearing it would be detrimental rather than increase revenue. He takes the view that the workmen's compensation fund should bear the expense of its own administration and that a license fee on coal mining companies, based either on the tonnage or the capital stock, should be levied to pay the cost of operating the mining department, and a large part of the maintenance of the miners' hospitals.

"A general tax on incomes," says the governor, "either with or without a minimum exemption on all parties may appeal to you as embodying principles that are fair and equitable. A tax on royalties for the privilege of mining coal to be paid by the lessor would bring a considerable amount of revenue to the state. It is estimated that at least one-half of all the coal produced in the state is mined upon a royalty basis, and a tax of one-half of one per cent would bring approximately \$300,000 of revenue. Heretofore this class of property owners has escaped taxation and has compelled the lessee to pay all the taxes."

If sufficient revenue are provided Governor Hatfield favors restoring the items in the appropriation bill which he vetoed because there was no revenue available.

CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1.)

and to penalize dealings in purely speculative cotton future sales.

A special internal revenue tax, commonly called the "war tax," a government war risk insurance bureau to insure American ships against the hazards of war, and an act providing for the transfer of foreign-owned or built ships to American registry.

Of those measures which failed of enactment or could not be considered for lack of time, the following are regarded by Democratic leaders as paramount.

Bill for government purchase or charter of trans-oceanic ships for the establishment of an American merchant marine, which encountered the most stubborn filibuster in the history of the Senate, created an insurgent movement in the Democratic ranks and help up general legislation for weeks of the last session.

The immigration bill, including a literacy test for admission of aliens,

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A soothing combination of oil of Wintergreen, salicylic acid, and other healing ingredients called D. D. D. Prescription is now a favorite remedy of skin specialists for all skin diseases. It penetrates the pores, gives instant relief from the most distressing itching, its soothing oils quickly heal the inflamed tissues.

Test its soothing effect. All druggists have a generous trial bottle for only 25c. Come and let us tell you about our money back guarantee offer to free you from your distress. Ask also about D. D. D. Soap.

SPECIAL MEETING.

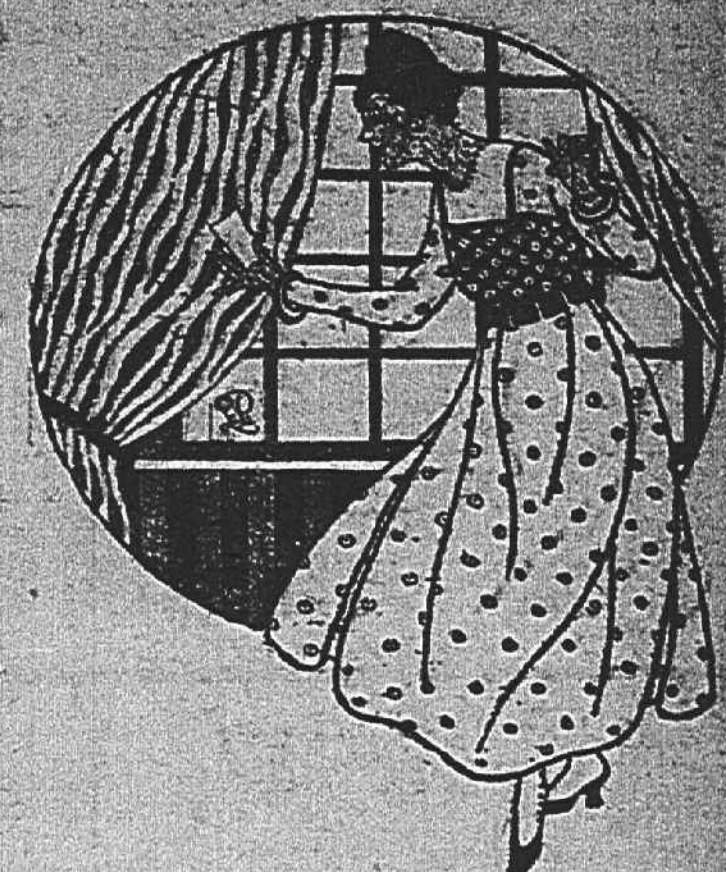
There will be a special meeting of Hermon Lodge No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, for work in the second degree in the Masonic temple at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening. All members are requested to attend.

THE D. M. OGDEN CO.**SPECIAL SALE OF DRESSES**

On Friday morning March 5, 1915 we put on sale twenty-five dresses ranging in price from \$10 to \$25 at the special price of \$5.00 each.

The Dresses run in sizes from 14 years to 45 bust.

THE D. M. OGDEN CO.
The House of Quality



which passed both Houses, was vetoed by President Wilson and failed by a narrow margin to repass the House on a motion to overturn the veto.

Conservation measures urged by the president to provide a new system for leasing of water power sites and a leasing system to open the mineral resources of the country.

Bill to enlarge the measure of Philippine self-government and to extend promise of ultimate independence to Filipino people, a measure which passed the House and was approved by a Senate committee.

Regulation by the interstate commerce commission of the issue of railroad securities, originally a part of the administration's anti-trust program.

Rural credits legislation contemplating the establishment of a system of farm mortgage loan banks, persistently urged throughout the Congress.

In addition to the foregoing, scores of general legislative bills covering a wide range of subjects, died with the end of Congress, among them: measures for federal road improvement, general waterway development, reorganization of the civil service, to prohibit importation of convict-made goods, and several measures for reorganization of the army.

The last session of the Congress was notable, too, for the failure of two great issues, national prohibition and woman suffrage. Proposed constitutional amendments precipitated two of the most exciting legislative battles in the history of the house of representatives, both measures failing to receive a necessary two-thirds vote.

Foreign relations of the nation were constantly to the fore almost from the beginning of Congress, the Mexican situation requiring close attention from the outset as has the European war. Throughout the session the president and the Senate foreign relations committee were in frequent conferences and much was done to restrain unusual demonstrations which might have disturbed international tranquility. Early in the session, general arbitration treaties with several great foreign powers were renewed for five-year periods and 26 peace commission treaties providing for investigation of international disputes before resort to arms were negotiated and ratified.

A treaty to enforce the regulations adopted by the London Safety at Sea conference was ratified last December, but with an amendment making reservations which came too late for other powers to consider, thus preventing enforcement of the convention. A treaty with Nicaragua, providing for acquisition of the Nicaraguan canal route and naval stations for \$3,000,000 was left unratified by the Senate and the pending treaty with Colombia, directing payment of \$25,000,000 for the Panama canal strip was held by the foreign relations committee.

The closing session of the Congress was almost wholly devoted to appropriation bills, the ship purchase bill fight, and a few general measures. Aside from appropriations, the only important legislative enactments included the creation of the coast guard by consolidation of the life saving and revenue cutter services; reclassification of grades in the diplomatic and consular service; requirement of registration of and imposing special taxes upon all deal-

ers, manufactures or importers of opium or its derivatives, and the creation of the Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado.

Much debate on the condition of national defenses enlivened the closing session. Proposals for special investigation of the preparedness of the nation for war all failed. House naval and military committees, however, conducted public hearings on the subject in connection with the military supply bills.

The Congress also was marked by differences between President Wilson and some Democratic senators over patronage; a spirited contest over the confirmation of nominees for the federal reserve board; two successful filibusters—one in the summer session against the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, and the other the fight of Republicans and Democrats alike against the ship purchase bill; an unsuccessful effort in the Senate to establish a cloture rule to limit prolonged debate; institution of a special inquiry into outside influences exerted against the ship purchase bill; a general lobby investigation which extended for many months, and proposal of an inquiry into senatorial campaign contributions.

With the fall of the gavel today many senators and congressmen, long national figures, passed into private life. Senators who retire are Root, of New York; Burton, Ohio; Perkins, California; Thornton, Louisiana; Dristow, Kansas; Stephenson, Wisconsin; Crawford, South Dakota; Camden, Kentucky, and White, of Alabama. Representative Underwood leaves the House to go to the Senate. Scores of representatives in the House give way to new members.

Clarksburg's First "Style Day"**WILL BE CELEBRATED**

Friday, March 19. All Day And Evening
SPECIAL

Displays and demonstrations of the Newest American styles of wearing apparel for spring and summer, for men, women and children.

SPECIAL PRICES AT ALL STORES

Dancing, Amusements, Souvenirs, Refreshments

Special Cars On All Trolley Lines**Watch The Telegram For Further Particulars.**